

Hallumgade Pig Production ApS

Kvongvej 511, Kvong, 6800 Varde

Company reg. no. 38 45 47 65

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 26 April 2023.

Martin Kuper
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Hallumgade Pig Production ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Varde, 26 April 2023

Managing Director

Simon Grønlund Høj

Board of directors

Martin Kuper
Chairman

Per Højgaard Andersen

Knud Hallas Beer

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Hallumgade Pig Production ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hallumgade Pig Production ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 26 April 2023

Grant Thornton

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Brian Rasmussen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30153

Company information

The company

Hallumgade Pig Production ApS
Kvongvej 511
Kvong
6800 Varde

Company reg. no. 38 45 47 65

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Martin Kuper, Chairman
Per Højgaard Andersen
Knud Hallas Beer

Managing Director

Simon Grønlund Høj

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Parent company

Hallumgade Invest ApS

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The company's main activity is sale of piglets to the Danish market as well as to export.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 11.685.891 against DKK 9.009.422 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 1.548.475 against DKK 388.546 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Hallumgade Pig Production ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve in the Consolidated Financial Statement. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or write-down for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for the year and profit and loss on the disposal of tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

Accounting policies

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Buildings	20 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement under depreciation.

Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

Accounting policies

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at market value as stated by Research Center for Agriculture Ø90. In cases when the net realisable value is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Other inventories are measured at cost on basis of measured average prices. In case the net realisable value is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Accounting policies

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, Hallumgade Pig Production ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Gross profit	11.685.891	9.009.422
1 Staff costs	-5.741.696	-5.534.955
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-1.546.967	-1.652.348
Operating profit	4.397.228	1.822.119
Other financial income	0	1.122
2 Other financial expenses	-2.412.092	-1.322.159
Pre-tax net profit or loss	1.985.136	501.082
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-436.661	-112.536
Net profit or loss for the year	1.548.475	388.546
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Dividend for the financial year	150.000	150.000
Transferred to retained earnings	1.398.475	238.546
Total allocations and transfers	1.548.475	388.546

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Non-current assets		
4 Property	11.208.771	11.902.967
5 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	7.330.603	8.198.374
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>18.539.374</u>	<u>20.101.341</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>18.539.374</u>	<u>20.101.341</u>
Current assets		
Raw materials and consumables	1.759.178	2.067.314
Work in progress	8.685.800	9.265.300
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	6.513.835	3.203.100
Total inventories	<u>16.958.813</u>	<u>14.535.714</u>
Trade receivables	1.230.298	584.304
Other receivables	666.111	3.138.819
Total receivables	<u>1.896.409</u>	<u>3.723.123</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3.611.310</u>	<u>637.430</u>
Total current assets	<u>22.466.532</u>	<u>18.896.267</u>
Total assets	<u>41.005.906</u>	<u>38.997.608</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Equity			
6	Contributed capital	100.000	100.000
	Retained earnings	8.736.908	7.338.432
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	150.000	150.000
	Total equity	8.986.908	7.588.432
Provisions			
	Provisions for deferred tax	1.039.741	186.823
	Total provisions	1.039.741	186.823
Long term liabilities other than provisions			
	Deposits	11.000	11.000
7	Payables to group enterprises	17.206.717	24.528.031
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	17.217.717	24.539.031
	Current portion of long term liabilities	8.535.000	1.535.000
	Trade payables	1.920.104	2.682.339
	Payables to group enterprises	2.474.261	1.346.184
	Other payables	832.175	1.119.799
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	13.761.540	6.683.322
	Total liabilities other than provisions	30.979.257	31.222.353
	Total equity and liabilities	41.005.906	38.997.608

8 Contingencies**9 Related parties**

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	100.000	7.338.433	150.000	7.588.433
Distributed dividend	0	0	-150.000	-150.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	1.398.475	150.000	1.548.475
	100.000	8.736.908	150.000	8.986.908

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	5.169.825	5.062.860
Pension costs	429.624	327.162
Other costs for social security	<u>142.247</u>	<u>144.933</u>
	<u>5.741.696</u>	<u>5.534.955</u>
Average number of employees	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	1.295.935	856.860
Other financial costs	<u>1.116.157</u>	<u>465.299</u>
	<u>2.412.092</u>	<u>1.322.159</u>
3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	<u>436.661</u>	<u>112.536</u>
	<u>436.661</u>	<u>112.536</u>
4. Property		
Cost 1 January 2022	<u>13.659.581</u>	<u>13.659.581</u>
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>13.659.581</u>	<u>13.659.581</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2022	-1.756.614	-1.062.417
Depreciation for the year	<u>-694.196</u>	<u>-694.197</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2022	<u>-2.450.810</u>	<u>-1.756.614</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>11.208.771</u>	<u>11.902.967</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
5. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2022	11.531.743	10.651.743
Additions during the year	40.000	880.000
Disposals during the year	<u>-70.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>11.501.743</u>	<u>11.531.743</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2022	-3.333.369	-2.375.218
Depreciation for the year	-865.771	-958.151
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	<u>28.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2022	<u>-4.171.140</u>	<u>-3.333.369</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>7.330.603</u>	<u>8.198.374</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

6. Contributed capital

The share capital of the Company is DKK 100,000 divided into nom. DKK 10,000 A-shares of DKK 100 each or any multiples thereof and nom. DKK 90,000 B-shares of DKK 100 each or any multiples thereof.

7. Payables to group enterprises

Total payables to group enterprises	25.741.717	26.063.031
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-8.535.000</u>	<u>-1.535.000</u>
	<u>17.206.717</u>	<u>24.528.031</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>11.482.974</u>	<u>12.388.031</u>

8. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Rent liabilities

The company has signed a lease agreement for rental of their buildings with parent Hallumgade Invest ApS. The lease agreement can be terminated by the company at the earliest with effect per. 31 December 2038. The annual average rental obligation is tDKK 2.773.

Joint taxation

With Wernsing Scandinavia ApS, company reg. no 30507029 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

9. Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated annual accounts for Wernsing Scandinavia ApS can be obtained on <https://datacvr.virk.dk/data/>. The ultimate parent company, in which the company is included as a subsidiary, is Wernsing Food Family Group GmbH & Co. KG, Germany. The consolidated annual accounts can be obtained on www.bundesanzeiger.de.